MERCANTILE PALACES.

The Progress of Architecture in New York-The Embellishment of Broadway-Bulldings of the United States Equitable Assurance and New York Life Insurance Companies-What \$3,000,000 Has Produced-The Renaissance Schools-Beauty, Grace and Grandeur.

In all kinds of building, whether the structure is signed for a private, commercial, ecclesiasucal or blic edifice, the activity and profuse outlay of proors have been for the past five years among the marked features of landed improvements on this island. Let the observer make a detour of that section of the city lying below Fourteenth street, and the ever-varying shades of fresh fronts in the new gems of architecture will indicate to his mind how rapid and yet how substantial has become the progress of building of every class. New styles have been introduced in designing the outlines of important structures, and new elements which will have a considerable bearing upon the future of all lings have been discovered. These facts are apparent when a brief survey of Broadway had that the wondrous embodiment of history in architecture, as an art, and as an evidence of commercial progress and multiplying wealth, is bolder and more satisfactory than those remains of former Roman glory that sleep in decayed grandeur on the seven hills of the Eternal City, an with an eloquent silence of her Coliseum, her Cap-toi, her baths and the hermitage of her popes. Tourists now sit down under the shadow of Vesu-

rius and wonder at the débris of Pompeil and Herulaneum, which, 2,000 years ago, was the scene of the opulence of the Cæsars. Two thousand years hence the historian may look in vain for those miletones in New York which mark the periodical transitions of a great commercial community from prosperity to pre-eminence. Even now they are not passing away before the city has completed the century of her millennial greatness, and before may be said to have developed into Still those few corner-stones that have been left untaken in succession and in the continuous line that their ascending series assumes, well show how, from the Dutch settlement of 1600 the metropolis of 1869 has grown from the cradle to the verge of manhood. In this sense the future ages will have some records of New York's primitive days; but not the full and bold outlines that will go down as the city becomes embellished with beautiful and stable buildings and replete with discriminate ornamentation and taste-ful elegance. We have already, as a community, been too long in that period which, in a man, is the intoxication of sudden wealth. We have been eized with a fever for lavish outlay, and have made too great haste in disregarding the rules sess, that is enduring success, in any department of marked the building of the last ten years in the city. In the earlier times there was an ugly plainness and a wide defiance to every principle of taste that must be remembered by every one who was a promenader of the Bowery in its palmy days.

THE ARCHITECTURE OF FORMER DAYS. An examination of State street, the former avenue of the city, discloses how homely and truely Dutch were the houses of the primitive ditte of the island, whose descendants are now known as the old families. These, their former habitations, which, when they resided in them, were considered princely in their appointments and decorations, and beyond criticism in their architectural design and finish, can now be seen transformed into nastily looking and rickety storehouses, destitute of stability, like a rail fence in outline, resembling more a bundle of hides than a block of "private palaces," and so far beeath the present ideal of construction that they would be spurned in Hoboken and ridiculed in a taste of different times; not so much a disparity in ing in anything that approximated to pretennot so bad a nucleus as it might have been. These in the interior, their decorations even surpassing those of some mansions of the present day, and their internal arrangement being made to subserve economy of room. From this locality let us turn up Broadway, the most vital artery of the city and its real backbone, extending as it does from its enduring foothold at the Battery to the upper end of the isand, communicating to its lateral dependents the richness of its sumptuous architecture and the youthfulness of its treless energy. Near Beaver street the mammoth warehouses, wherein are stowed the grain and other products of the interior, are noted as commemorating a lateral in building. These edifices are generally of brick, substantial, commodious and costly; yet they have in no sense any other architectural merits. in the interior, their decorations even surpassing brick, substantal, commenced and coart, ye said, have in no sense any other architectural merits. They are simply constructed to supply the wants of the storehouse trade, and for that purpose serve well their end. Going further up Broadway buildgreater pretension loom up, and there are tooms of a still later demand. The wool manal-important in New York. To accome this scaple, brown stone, brick and from have alled into requisition, and handsome atructe the result. The heavy trucks and carts broadway at this point are still(cent carranbeen cased into requirement, and carts lining Broadway at this point are sufficient guarantees of their capacity; and their great heights and simple fronts, as concern ornamentation, teil of still another important if not decisive step toward the beautiful. Bonded warehouses are also prominent in this quarter, but exhibit no marked characteristics indicating a departure from planness or rectangular bideousness. Further up, the real structures that now begin to embody a new idea in construction from up. These edifices are occupied by steamblip companies, insurance companies, banks, counting houses of every mature, and all or them are used for miscellaneous business purposes, in detail none of them will bear close inspection for ornamentation, nor do they possess any particular features symbolizing the purity and propriety of the established schools.

symbolizing the purity and propriety of the estab-lished schools.

From this vicinity Broadway commences to assume its checkered appearance, and then creditable attempts at excelence are notable. Yellow stone, brown stone, grante and marble are the material, and the Gothic, Doric, Corinthian and renatisance are the different styles which have been pictured with a fine if not a symmetrical effect. Passing by the new buildings, the most elegant of which we will notice further on, the frequent use of marble is no conspicuous, and these fronts are more prominent as we advance up the street until in many entire sections they become the prevailing feature. The close crystalization of this stone, its marvellous beauty, illustrating purity and typiying art, the nice initiations of nature of which it is capable under the sculptor's hand, its close alli-ance with Roman greatness, the delicacy and smoothness of finish which it always exhibits, and its comiar fitness for a sharp contrast, render it the

ance with Roman greatness, the delicacy and smoothness of finish which it always exhibits, and its contain times for a sharp contrast, render it the modestrance stone in the world, both for stability and architectural perfection. Therefore its employment on Broadway was a wise innovation, and the present demand, which its past success has created, speaks well for future triumphs of design on this Island. Trinity church was a decisive landmark of the quarter about which we are writing. It is simple, yet ornamental; grand, yet not pretentions. Its construction throws the whole vicinity into the shade, though it is ecclesiastical in style. Competition is the induce of progress, and this it strice up, until how the whole neighborhood is planted with costly and highly ornamented outdings.

Improvements of this character have not been backward in other sections of Broadway, builders adopting the rich stones and employing the highly artistic styles of local arontects. So much has this become a part of the character of stores and other structures that few persons who are habitual pedestrians on this thoroughfare have faired to notice the striking personality pervading the works of each distinct architect. One has a faincy for urns, Roman windows, Mansard roofs and broken pediments, and another carries out the four Greenan styles without modern innovations. And so the stades of architectures, the changing preferences for stones and merior decorations, the late adoption of iron and the consequent introduction of the steamboat style, so prominent in A. T. Stewart's Tenth arreet store, are among the rapid advances of the last decade. But more recent even than these is the construction of immense buildings for commercial uses, each of which will cost about \$1,00,000. These commemorate the high state to which the art is attaining, and indicate that New York can yet of among the family and indicate that New York can yet of among the family. the world. The building of the equitable assurance com-

THE BUILDING OF THE EQUITABLE ASSURANCE COM-PANY.

When a massive front, bold and beautiful in its outlines, easy and unconstrained in its transitions, with magnificant proportions, stately pillars and well toned arches, ascends to a great height, without improving the appearance of its stability, then it is safe to assume that there is something unusual in its design and execution. Such a front has the new building of the New York Equitable Life Insurance Company,

have at once a smoothness, a finish and a rich co that add much to their natural beauty when occup ing prominent places in the front elevation. The Broadway façade of the structure has excited us versal admiration from the masteriy manner which it has been treated. The faithful way in whi wersal admiration from the masterity manner in which it has been treated. The faithful way in which the sections have been grouped so as to break the monotony of a general sameness, the great dimensions and saspely outlines of the portice, its massive columns and exquisite capitals, the richly wrought and well placed pliasters, the immense windows, each of which has an area of nearly 200 square feet, which is divided in twain by opportune transoms, the spleadic pediment of the Roman school, the chabytes cornices, the heavy roof, the fine dormers, the high pavillon finishing all, with an clevation of 187 feet, conspire to render talls building a model, and one which has inishing all, with an elevation of 187 feet, conspire to render this building a model, and one which has few superiors in this country or in Europe. With a basis of \$1,500,000, with which to buy the property and construct the building, the company has not been hampered for want of means, nor has it been troubled with that lack of unity which generally retards the landed operations of rich joint stock corporations. Everything has been harmonious, and the architects have had a clear field.

This effort to erect such an edufice on the part of the company is landable and is a public benefit. It is decisive of the new school and points to what must follow—that companies whose resources are so enormous as those of the Equitable insurance Company must make some ontiay of their immense incomes, which come directly from the people, in the interest of the people—that is, in the construction of palaces which the public purse, in the hands of dere-

somes, which come directly from the people, in the interest of the people—that is, in the construction of palaces which the public purse, in the hands of dereits officials, has failed to provide. This not only promaments the city, but it provides happy with a wide field and stimulates all departments of mechanical

nt on Cedar street, if not so striking as the roadway, is equally well treated, and bears one on Broadway, is equally well treated, and bears a marked contrast with its broken and unsymmetrical surroundings. The general external aspect is what strikes the observer with most force, and this, indeed, is the chief merit of every successful edifice. Here misplaced ornamentation and glaring blemishes of every description will tell against the general dosign: and in this building these faults have been avoided with a singular acuteness. In a critical view, therefore, the structure answers all the requirements of art, and to the uncritical public it is eminently satisfactory as an enduring monument of pure and classical architecture. Entering under the missive porch and passing by the heavy supports of the columnar and its, and ascending the slatrcase, we stand upon the state of the columnar and its, and ascending the slatrcase, we stand upon the space in this department is now rapidly undergoing the finishing work of the carpenters and masons. It will be divided off into rooms of convenient size for banking and other business uses, it is freproof in all respects, will be elegantly finished and protected against theeves and other skifful knights of the jimmy. The divisions will be unusually commodious, the ceilings being high and the ventilation good. In exactly the same massive steps, the same landing, the same internal outlets and the same kind of a hall extending through the entire length of the building. Everything connected with the entrance is wonderfully massive and yet not devoid of an easy grace in treatment. By the angular turn and up a few steps is the first floor. This flat will comprise a series of offices and other apartments to let, and the rooms will all be highly finished, thoroughly fire-proof, with brick floors and iron lathing. The ceilings, brick floors and iron lathing, the same

ccurs.

Besides the points already mentioned the building

Besides the points already mentioned the building Besides the points already mentioned the building has many other commendable features, especially in its external appearance. The structure which, as near as it can be classified, belongs to the remaissance school, has a great altitude, but not one procured by forced interpretation of the art; for a peculiar treatment is visible, wherein the dealgner has included two internal stories in only one of external order. This method has produced grandel, and dignity of outline. The Mezzanine order, which it follows, is always pleasing when handled with skill, as it has been in this instance.

Two classes of taste can be gratified in the roof, which, notwithstanding its being on the Mansard order, is not visible on Broadway in its full dimensions, being intercepted by the bold cornices. The more severe and classical can, therefore, have the view without this attachment of the renaissance school.

A group of statuary is to be placed over the pediment, which will be executed in marble, representing "The Guardan Angel of Lafe Assumance ex-

senting a protecting arm over the widow and orpina."

In the interior the space will be ample. Each floor has about sixteen offices, averaging 15 by 20 feet each, all heated by steam, complete in toilet arrangements, lighted and ventilated by external windows and skylights. The principal floor will be ornamented with pilasters and deeply coved ceilings, with rich marble wainsectings five feet high. This, and all the principal goordors, will be titled with marble.

Some or the other arrangements deserve mention. The vaoits and safes will be on a grand scale; the windows, seventeen by nine feet, are to be fitted with revolving iron shutters; the lights will be of polished piate glass; the windows looking into the counting room will contain etched plate glass, while vertical light will be supplied by the dome; the floors are already brick arches, with iron girders and beams, and the marbles used in wainscoating will be rare specimens, among them deposits of Savencolin, Beigian black, Surnarchel gray, deep red Griotte, green Campan, dark green Alpine, Victoria red, Jame Flouri, beigian blue and Victoria red,

Jame Flouri, Belgian blue and Victorun of a choco-late nue.

In such fine quarters as these will the company, with their 150 clerks, move in the early spring. The interest in its outlay will be more than realized in the reuts, thus making a profitable investment.

The architects were Messrs. Gilman & Kendall, but latterly the building has been under the charge of the latter, Mr. Edward H. Kendall, this being his first great work—a triumphant success.

of the latter, Mr. Edward H. Kendall, this being his first great work—a triumphant success.

NEW BUILDING OF THE NEW YORE LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY, BROADWAY AND LEONARD STREKT.

On the site formerly occupied by S. B. Chittenden's wholesale dry goods catab ishment, at the corner of Leonard street and Broadway, and bounded on the south by Catharine lane, is the spicatid children, now nearly completed, which has been creeted by the New York Life Insurance Company, at an expense of nearly

\$1,000,000. The company long projected a fine building, to accommodate its extensive business, and while the property formerly there was still barning the position was secured for the purpose. The value

the sum of \$1,000, with a resurn of his plan. The work, upon caseful inspection, was awarded to Mr. Grimith Thomas, whose name is ideashed with Pike's Opers House and many other buildings of note. A lot in the rear of this property was also secured, so that the ares then consisted of a plot saxty feet on Broadway, 196 feet on Leonard street, 197 feet on Catharine lane, and 71 feet from Leonard street to Catharine lane, and 71 feet from Leonard street to Catharine lane, and the rear. With such an advantageous position the architect struck ground, the builder being Mr. Thomas Gardiner, Jr. The work has progressed with rapidity, and is now, as far as external appearance is concerned, about completed. The Broadway front is of white marble, as the entire building is, and the glistening surface and simple grandeur which a broad spread of this material exhibits has been well toned by the designer and will remain long

Rect a sentinel—a deathless arch—While fleeting ages pass in measured march.

The purity of the marble and the English Renaisance style which has been followed together with the richness of the conumns, the spoileas whiteness of all the blocks, the artistic finish of the cornices and transons and the beauty of the portice, give to the whole building a very elegant appearance. Projecting four feet in front is the portice, with double columns on each side, capped with beautiful capitals. These shafts support a heavy cornice, which in turn has a heavy broken pediment, with a fine piece of sculpture, cut by John M. Maffit, representing a nest of eagles with the mother feeding her brood, which is the insignia of the company. The heavy balustrades, finshed plussiers, ornamental urns, enormous windows and the cost of arms standing at the centre of the façade on Broadway are all elements of the design, and to a certain extent enhance the variety of the front and rear for a considerable distance from each extending the cheavier of the cheavier of the marche. On this street the roof is depressed between the fronts

Entering from Broadway and ascending a height of 9 feet 6 inches above the street, through a large entrance 12 feet wide, in the exact centre of the building, we reach the first floor, which will be used as the counting room of the company. On the north side of the hall is a room 20 feet wide by 80 deep, and on the opposite side is another 20 feet wide and 2 deep. The grand starcase is in the rear of the latter, and is 18 feet wide. A steam elevator will be be put in operation when the building is complete, extending from when the building is complete, extending from the basement floor to the roof. Directly to the rear of the great hall is the vestibule, 20 feet in diameter, leading from which are the spacious quarters of the company. The rooms thus occupied will cover an area enclosed by 60 feet width and 110 feet depth. There will be on this floor the main counting room, the waiting rooms, the book rooms, a room for a burglar-proof safe and the different quarters of the officers. These rooms are all well lighted and ventilated, and some of them are carried two stories high for medical examiners. The finish of this story will be in this foreign marbles, wrought into panels and wainscotings, and all the appointments of the interior, including the cellings, the cornices and the counting desks, will be models of at and good taste.

As in the instance of the Equitable building the company have determined to spare no expense in furnishing this building in a style commensurate.

nices and the counting desks, will be models of art and good taste.

As in the instance of the Equitable building the company have determined to spare no expense in farnishing this building in a style commensurate with their great resources, and their efforts thus far indicate that the money will be well tail out.

The second story is divided off into five large offices, and these will be occupied by the agenus of the company. The first story is reached from the main one by an iron spiral staircase, which winds up to the roof. The third and fourth stories are undergoing a like treatment, but will be left open lofts for the present.

The basement floor will be rented for stores. A giance through its interior shows how substantially this building has been constructed. The floor overhead is made of brick arches, laid on iron beams, which in turn are firmly knit together by heavy iron girders. This method of construction—now coming into general use for all freproof buildings—has been adopted throughout the construction. The pillars of iron which rise over each other, floor on floor, are of a double character, there being two columns, one within the other, yet separated by a circular space concentric with their common centres, which is filled with fire-proof cement. The foundations of the building are at the nigh water mark thirty-six feet below the surface, on a bed of quicksand, with twenty inches of concrete intervening. The walls to the surface have been compactly constructed and are firm enough to support the superinposed weight for all time.

From the lowest apartments, the cellar, subbasement and basement, which are respectively s feet, 12 feet and 13 feet e finches high, the building rises in the first story to an additional height of 21 feet, in the third story 16 feet, in the third story 16 feet, in the second story 17 feet, in the third story 16 feet and in the fourth story 18 feet.

In other features this splendid structure is furnished with all modern improvements. There are to be two stories of vauits

like the rest. Above is the seventh story, fitted in a like manner with offices, easily accessible by the content of the figure. The waole structure is crowned with a high Mansard roof, 2s feet above the cornice, and this roof is surmounted again by a pavilion 1 feet in height, ornamented with galvanized fron, and enhancing the appearance by a fine position in the centre of the façaise. Still higher towers the flagstaff, making the golden eagle rest 205 feet above the curb, an elevation exceeded by no structure in the city not a church spire—and one that compares not unflavorably with many of the highest of this class.

The view from the top is magnificent. To the southward the view stretches away towards the Narrows, and is mingled with every variety of the land and wasters in the busy passing the forta, the southward and homeward merchantmen, the trim men-of-war, the fleecy clouds of shipping, the dark nuis, the distant hills of staten island, the hazy ocean outline—it sweeps around towards Brooking on the cast and gives a glimpse beyond her Heights, her suburban settlements, and then, drifting to northward and westward, clearly defines streets and avenues, conspicuous edifices and squares, and in the prince, Some 250 men are now engaged in lathing, putting up partitions, mouldings, window trimmings and other important interior fatings. The scene and din in the building is one of great activity. Men engaged with the heavy and light from work are passing to and fro, and amid the ceaseless fail of hammer and clink of metals shout and give orders, while still maintaining discipline. The great piles of material which food the floors it, every story is fast failing into position, and a creditable reature lites of material which flood the floors it, every story is fast failing into position, and a creditable reature lites of material which flood the floors it, every story is fast failing into position, and an increase of the proposition of t

THE ST. MAURICE (CANADA) HORROR.

Twelve Lives Lost by the Carclesaness of a Pilot.

[Three Rivers, Canada (Oct. 11), correspondence Quebelle of the Mercury.]

Levi Copeland, one of the survivors, gives the following account of the accident. He says:—"We let the Piles for Latuque Thursday morning on board a scow owned by T. Boyce, of that place, and had on board thirty-eign men, seven horses and fifteen tons of provisions and shanty rigging. We reached the Makinac that night and started about daylight the next morning, expecting to make the Matawn before dark. On arriving at the eddy formed by the Pointe a châtean, a mile above the Makinac, the horses which had the scow in tow were taken on board and the men took to the oars and paddies with the view of crossing over to a point where the horses could again be landed. A passenger named Thivierge was standing on the cabin, with the sweepour in his hand steering, when some observed that they had gone too far up the eddy to cross with safety, as the river was swollen and the current strong. Just then the pilot, a man mamed Desaulniers, took the sweep, saying he could put her through, and headed her straight across, and the moment the current struck her bow she dipped, filled and turning bottom up and was sucked into the vortex of the whitpool.

Before the acow careened and about fifteen years of age, a son of T. Boyce, who was himself on board, managed, with the passenger Thirty cleared the whirtpool, and again, bottom up, drifted where her mast stuck in a sand reef, and some twenty-six persons, all of whom must have been expert swimmers, again succeeded in scrambiling up on the bottom; but most fortunately, at last party cleared the whirtpool, and sank within wenty cleared him to come on, as with the canoe had for the shore. They were all swimmers, and struck out manfully, but the dedy drew them back. Boyce and his son went down to rise no more, but Desaulniers, the pilot, getting in, made for the shore. They were all swimmers, and struck out manfully, but the ded

LITERATURE.

Reviews of New Book THE LIPE AND LETTERS OF PRIDERIOR WILLIAM PAREL, D. D., Priest of the Oratory of St. Philip Nert. By John Edward Bowden, of the same congregation. With an introduction by an American Clerkyman. New York: Catholic Publication Society.

A Minora on the Lipe and Character of the REV. Prince Demetrius A. De Gallitzin, Founder of Loretto and Catholicity in Cambria county, Pa., Apostie of the Alleghanies. By Vory Rev. Thomas Heyden. New York: Catholic Publi-cation Society. In these two books we have no ordinary biogra-

poles, although the last named is very carele-written. But the subjects of both are interest. At the worst and under the least favorable circu stances the life of a convert to Catholicity forms a suggestive and almost curious study. To Protes ants in particular, literature of this kind reads more like romance than like the narration of sober facts. Even to those Catholics who have never been on terms of intimate acquaintanceship with their clergy

priest which excites their curiosity.

Not the least noteworthy fact in these biographies is that neither subjects were born and reared non-Catholics, but in manhood joined the Church of their free will. Frederick William Faber was descended from a Huguenot family, who took refuge in England on the revocation of the edict of Nantes. His father was the vicar of Calverley in the West Riding of Yorkshire, where Frederick was born in June 1814. At an early age the boy exhibited Stephen, afterwards to Shrewsbury school, and from thence "proceeded to Harrow, where he remained until he went up to Oxford," where, at Balliol College, he was matriculated in 1832. At college his lege, he was matriculated in 1832. At college his life was singularly pure and correct. He had then a strong leaning toward Caivinism, the doctrines of which he had been early taught. In process of time he became a minister of the Church of England, but it was not long before his thoughts were directed toward Cathoheism. He had not married, although at one time his thoughts were in that direction. In a letter to the Rev. J. B. Morris on this subject he said, "There is but one person in the world whom I should wish to marry. " * But I have not the least reason for supposing she is in love with me. * * I honor the centate so highly and regard it so eminently the fittest way of the for a priest that if Christ would graciously enable me to learn to live alone, I should prefer much, even with great self-demails, to live a virgin life, and to die a virgin, as God has kept me so hitherto."

In 1843 Mr. Faber visited Rome. He made earnest inquiries into Cathoheity while there, and finally determined to become a Catholic. While there he had an interview with the Pope, which we give in his own language:—

had an interview with the Pope, which we give in his own language:—

We waited in the lobby of the Vatican library for half an hour, whan the Pope arrived, and a prelate opened the door, remaining outside. The Pope was perfectly alone, without a courtier or prelate, standing in the middle of the library, in a plain white cassock and a white silk akuli-cap white is the Papal color). On entering I knelt down, and again, when a few yards from him, and lastly before-him; he held out his hand, but I kiesed his foot; there seemed to be a mean puerflux in retaining the customary houses.

What is a superflux of the property of the property of the property of the buckarsh with a maxement and disguest; he said to me, "You must not misiead yourself in wishing for unity, yet waiting for your Church to move. Think of the salvation of your own soul." It said I feared self-will and individuals in the English Church; you have only external communion and the accident of being all under the Queen. You know this, you know all doctrines are taught a mong yon anyhow. You have good wishes, may God atrengten them I you must think for yourself and for your soul." He then laid his hands on had been cident of being all under the Queen. You know this; you know all doctrines are taught a mong yon anyhow. You have good wishes, may God atrengten them I you must think for yourself and for your soul." He then laid his hands on had been on my heat and said. "Hay the grass of God correspond to your good teinhes and deiter you from the nest (undie) of Anyltenthim and bring you to the true holy Ghrech." He film aimost in tears, affected as much by the earnest, affectionate demeanor of the old man, as by his bleasing and his prayer. I shall remember St. Alban's Day in 1843 to my life end. (His companion reported that the Holy Father, when first told that he came from England, and twice, "Inghliterral and outer a true to the came from England, and twice, "Inghliterral and outer a true the came from England and twice, "Inghliterral and outer a true

end. (His companion reported that the Holy Father, when first told that he came from Sngland, said twice, "lightherra!" and burst into tears.)

On the 18th of November, 1845, Frederick Faber was received into the Cathone Church. For the history of his after career we must refer to the book itself. He served the Church laithfully and well for nearly eighteen years, and passed away from earth on the 26th of September, 1863, in the full faith of his salvation through the Cathone religion.

Somewhat different was the career of Father Demeritus de Gallitzin. He sprung from an illustrious Russian family, his father being "Prince Demeritus of Gallitzin, Chamberiain of her Majesty the Empress Catharine, Privy Councillor, and her Ambassador at the Court of the Netherlands." Born at the Hague in 170, the fature priest was destined for the Russian army; but when twenty-two years of age he paid a visit to America, and while in the United States, having previously embraced Cathonicism in 1795, on the Feast of St. Joseph, received the hoty order of priesthood. For a while he was engaged in the ministry at Conewago; but in 1799 he removed to Cambria county, Pa., where he ever after resided. At this time the new scene of his duties was a literal widerness. He purchased lands, invited settlers to occupy them, and gradually built up the county. The town of Loretto was founded by him. By reason of his conversion to Catholicism, Father Demetrius lost his entire estates in Russia, they being, by an imperial uxase, confiscated to his sister, whose husband acted most infamously towards the priest. However, the loss of his fortune did not affect him, except in so far as it crippied his sphere of usefulness. He remained steadfast to the Church, aboring diagently in her behalf. Before he died he he was known in Pennsylvania as the Apostie of the Alleghannes. His life was one long devotion to Christianity. In earlier days it is not unitiely that a man like Father Demetrius would have been canonized. He died on the 6th of May, 1841, leavi

ining a record of which his content has proud.

The blography of Father Faber and that of Father Demetrius contrast with each other in this respect, that while the former remained in his home in England, the latter came a stranger to the New World, and in the mountains of Fennsylvania, tolled night and day for the faith he had embraced. It is to be regretted that the literary execution of his blography is no better than it is. The subject is one that deserves an abler blographer. Not that the book lacks interest, for it is really very interesting; but its hecas interest, for it is really very interesting; but its brevity prevents that minuteness of detail which is almost a necessity for all such works. On the other hand the life of Father Faber is admirably written; ins letters are well arranged, and, we would remark in passing, will be found excellent reading. We have been greatly entertained by their perusal.

LETTERS FROM THE EAST. By William Cullen Bry-ant. New York: G. P. Putnam & Son.

ant. New York: G. F. Putham & Son.
Encouraged by the publisher, "who thought that
the volume might be fortunate enough to flud readers," Mr. Bryant has collected the letters written by ers," Mr. Bryant has collected the letters written by him during a tour through Europe and Asia in 1852-3, and published them in book form. They number nineteen in all, most of which are pleasant and entertaining reading. Mr. Bryant's prose writing is very agreeable. His style is notably pure, and, although his language is invariably simple and unaffected, with nothing of the effort at grand literary effect about it, his descriptions of scenes are quite vivid and frequently graphic, while his narrative of incidents is always interesting. Of course, as a book of travels the letters will hardly take a first place in our literature, but there is much of the contents which will have something more than an ephemeral existence. The mechanical execution of the volume is quite neat and tasteful.

A TEXT BOOK OF CHEMISTRY. Adapted to Use in

A TEXT BOOK OF CHEMISTRY. Adapted to Use in High Schools and Academies. By Leroy C. Cooley, A. M. New York: Charles Scribner & Co. We have here a very acceptable text book of chemistry, possessing some features which recominterested in the science. The arrangement of the interested in the science. The arrangement of the different subjects is such as to, in a great measure, simplify the study, and the very latest accepted theories are included. It is altogether as well adapted to the popular teaching of chemistry as a ny work that we know of.

THE BANKER'S COMMON PLACE BOOK. New York: Office of the Bankers' Magazine.

Some ten years ago this treatise on banking first appeared in the Bankers' Magazine, and attracted considerable attention for the information it gave in has been out of print, making this edition a neces-aity. Its usefulness to most persons in business will be apparent at a glance. In addition, it is well writ-ten and is really interesting reading, the subject being treated with nausual ability. Lewis' Tarastrae in Bank. By E. R. Philadelphia: Claxton, Romsen & Haffeldinger.

This is a dieverly written story, containing a moral which, though as old as Methuselah, is always full of point and interest. The "treasure in

moral which, though as our as Accuments, in always full of point and interest. The "treasure in bank" is, as might be imagined, not a goodly sum in greenbacks, but that treasure which comes from the Great Master in the shape of abundant blessings of earthly felicity. The story is very well told, and has the merit of being brief. It is no novel, nor does it aspire to the dignity of one. But it is a plain, simply worded tale, the perusal of which we recommend to our multifarious readers.

PLAIN EDUCATIONAL TALES WITH TEACHERS AND PARSINTS. By Albert N. Raum, A. M. Philadelphia: Ciaxton, Remsen & Haffelinger.

Every now and then we have published books which contain an immense amount of twaddle, most effectually disguising the very small quantum of sound common sense they contain. With all due respect to Mr. Raum, who is Superintendent of Lock Haven Public Schools, we protest that this unfortunate republic has been sufficiently deluged with essays and treatises on education. Did we not come to the conclusion long ago that every child in the country is miserably educated? Do we not humbly confess that to this lack of education is due the corruption of our rulers? Is not Do we not humbly confess that to this lack of educated?

Do we not humbly confess that to this lack of education is due the corruption of our rulers? Is not 'fashionable' education a delusion and as mare' and is not the manner in which the lower classes are taught to read and write a diabolical outrage? Are not all the children idiots and all the teachers asses? And, to put an end to interregatory sea-

tences, have we not been aware for the past fifty years that society is wretchedly managed? All the advice that Mr. Raum gives in the book before us we have read a thousand times. His book is no worse than any, it is undoubtedly better than many the Lord deliver us from some?) We have been so often took how to bring up and educate our children that the fathers and mothers of the land must be half with the know who are what is right. Professor, Alpha. to know who and what is right. Professor Alpha, of homer College, recommends one system, and a host of professors, down to Omega, recommend others. The wind up is that between them all no system is adopted. Controlled by these considerations we must decline to recommend the work before us, white acknowledging its merit in being very clearly and interestingly written. The subject, unhappily, is a bore; it is worse, it is a nuisance.

Prilix Holly, The Radical. By George Ellot. New York: Harper & Brothers.

This is the third volume of Herman library of the state of the sta

This is the third volume of Harpers' library edireferred to the pleasure to be derived from the perusal of these works and will, therefore, say no more than that the volume is the same as the others previously issued, is remarkably cheap and should be extensively read.

THE GABLED HOUSE; OR, SELF-SACRIFICE. By the Author of "The Climbers," &c. Philadelphia: Claxton, Remsen & Hoffelfinger. We opened this book at the nineteenth chapter,

which is headed "Philosophy versus Faith," and begins with the very original statement that "Afficbegins with the very original statement that "Affliction is the fire that tempers the soul; and theories melt away before the forvent heat." Having read this much we thought it best not to be made prejudiced against the work by reading before criticising it, a result we are assured of by Sydney Smith. Accordingly we do not heaitste to assert that "fib Gabled House" may be a very good story, although we do not like the beginning of the nineteenth chapter. In all seriousness, though, the book is very neatly printed and bound.

GREAT WORKS OF THE AGE.

THE NEW RRIDGE AT BLACKFRIARS, LONDON, Five Huge Arches and Nine Hundred and Twenty Feet Spanned-How the Structure is Laid and Sustained-Travel Across the

Thames.

[From the London Standard, Oct. 5.]

The Blackfriars bridge of the future now only awaits a final touch to make it complete, both as a structure and as a highway. Structurally it is simply deficient at present in the more ornamental part of the northern abutment, the Thames embankment naving delayed the erection of the pilaster at the northwestern angle. This part of the work, however, is now in hand, and is proceeding rapidly. The paving of the bridge, both in regard to the footway and the carriage road, is finished, except a

under the thoroughtare immediately north of Blackfirsts bridge. There will be the northern low level intercepting sewer, the subway for gas, water, &c., and the Metropolitan District Railway. All these will travel together up the new street, the subway being divided into two subways, one on each side of the railway tunnel, as far as Bread street hill, There (unless the plans should be altered) the railway will branch off to Queen street. From this point of divergence, or thereabouts, the two subways will become one, still proceeding up the new street. At Cannon street the intercepting sewer will pass off down that street, its place in the thoroughfare to the Mansion House being taken by a local sewer of smaller dimensions. In regard to the railway a station is projected at Chatham place, on the eastern side.

When all these enterprises are complete the traffic of London will be largely facilitated, while the bridge itself will be an architectural ormanient as well as an engineering achievement of which the corporation may well be proud.

THE SUFZ CANAL.

The Inauguration Ceremonies-The Viceroy's Invitation to the Members of the Press. We have received the following official invitation o be present at the inauguration of the Spec

Paris, Sept. 25, 1869.

Sir.—The Suez Canal is to be opened on November 17. This undertaking, executed in the midst of so many material difficulties, is of a nature calculated to interest all enlightened minds. Under these auspices his Highness the Khedive would be happy to have you assist at the inauguration of the canal, and has charged me to invite you on his behalf. Accept, air, the expression of my most distinguished consideration.

The persons invited, whom it may suit to limit Paris on November 7 at the latest; those who desire known by September 1, as they must leave Parts by October 7, embark at Marseilles on the 9th and be at Cairo on October 16. The departure for Upper Egypt, as far as the First Cataract, will take place Egypt, as far as the First Cataract, will take place during the second fortnight in October, and the return to Cairo will be calculated so that they can be present at the imaguration. The persons invited will not be required to secure railroad pusses, as they will be delivered to them in Paris. Cabins will be retained for their use on board of the Steam packets of the Messageries Impériales or on board of the Peninsular Company, at their convenience, and also for their stay in Egypt. The return journey can be effected direct from Alexandria to Marseilles, or from Alexandria to Brindisi and them by the Italian and French railroads.

the spenger of the crother, both integrant of the food in the property closed in the property bridge in the property of the property bridge in the property of the property bridge in the property bridge in the property of the property bridge in the property of the property bridge in the property bridge in the property of the property bridge in the property bridge in